SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York

must in all cases s and stamps for that purpose.

Independence in Voting.

The fact that the word independent has come to be applied in the New York election law and elsewhere to voters who are not allied to either of the great political parties of the country has led to a misapprehension as to the real significance of the independence in voting which ought to be preserved under any form of ballot.

The ballot should present no obstacle to the free expression of the voter's will.

It should not make it any easier for a man to vote for one candidate or set of candidates than for another candidate or set of candidates.

If the ballot facilitates the voter who by certificate rather than by party conventions it is just as unfair as it would be to help the voter who favors party nominees rather than those nominated by certificate.

If a man desires to vote with his party his independence as a voter demands and easily as the man who does not want to 74, rose on Friday in St. Petersburg to to vote with any party.

In fine, the party man and the non- recovery on the Paris Bourse. party man should enjoy absolutely equal facilities for the expression of their will tion for the report that Count WITTE under whatever form of ballot is permitted.

That alone is real independence in voting.

Canal Bonds.

Fifteenth district of Illinois protested strongly in the House on Thursday to be a question of only a short time against paying for Panama Canal work | when he must succurab. It has proved by the issue of bonds. He did not be- thus far impossible, for instance, to lieve it was good policy to incur debt for secure an agreement of the Ministers this purpose. He did not believe it was a concerning the electoral basis of the a policy creditable to the Republican expected national assembly, and even if party. Mr. PRINCE is thus reported by the Council of Ministers should concur the Record.

" I want to say to my collengues on this side, has been my pride in speaking to the people to say to them that in a time of peace, barring the time of the Spanish war, we have had money enough to canal, money enough to buy the strip, money enough to meet the emergency, and take it out of the available cash of the Treasury, and not put a bonded indebtedness upon the people who have

a source of pride to Mr. PRINCE in speaking to the people, the fact remains that the law under which the canal is in process of construction provided for the payment of the \$40,000,000 to the French company, not by bonds, but "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"; for the payment to Colombia, as Panama's successor, likewise "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"; for the initial \$10,000.000 to be expended on construction, likewise "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"; but for all subsequent payments on canal

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized by this for the purpose of meeting such expenditures), the sum of \$130,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and Issue therefor cousuch form as he may prescribe, and in denomina tions of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in gold coin at the pleasure of the United States able thirty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in gold coin at the rate of two per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: Provided. That said bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at may prescribe, giving to all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid

Is it possible that Mr. PRINCE has forgotten that this policy of making the people of the United States direct participants, as bondholders, to the extent of \$130,000,000 in the great national enterprise was deliberately adopted as part of the Spooner law?

Can he have forgotten that the bonding policy as a part of the Spooner law passed the Fifty-seventh House by 260 to 8, and that among the 260 Republicans and Democrats affirming that policy, in the final roll call of June 26, 1902, is recorded the name of the Hon. George W. PRINCE of Illinois?

Masons and the Cost of Building. Among the numerous trades which find employment in the erection of fireproof houses that of masonry is perhaps the most important. Brick in its various forms is regarded as the best fire resisting material, and is used freely, not only for outer walls, but for floor arches, ceilings and partition walls. Office buildings and other large structures of the foreign loan by announcing that not a types common in New York are seldom completed in less than a year. During the greater part of the time consumed in their erection they furnish uninterrupted employment to a considerable number of masons.

It is estimated that 65 per cent, of the masonry is interior work, consisting of putting in place either hollow tile or might have to be scaled, or at least the concrete blocks. Hollow tile blocks payment for interest and sinking funds graduate, accounted according to his were the first to be introduced. In order suspended for a while. Especially sinis- degree, may find his triumph tempered, to prevent the installation of the new ter is the suggestion that if the Czar like a Roman conqueror's, by the gibes fireproofing from developing into a should be dethroned and a revolutionary of the populace. separate trade the bricklayers' unions government substituted the latter's de-

ciation undertook not to sublet the work | be worth? tractors. The members of the unions, zing manufacture and commerce by the hats and caps, and multicolored goron their part, covenanted not to handle suspension of postal and telegraph comsuch blocks for others than the mason munications, the revolutionists have inbuilders. The arrangement is said to stigated a run upon the savings banks, the Spartan Josephus and his editorial have been extremely profitable both to together with concerted demands upon the journeymen and to their employers, the Imperial Bank for the conversion of In consequence of the agreement hollow paper currency into gold. If the people to shift and bedeck and bedrape them, tile block fireproofing is naturally much | can be generally persuaded to refuse to | to the admiration of all beholders. more expensive in New York than else- accept the paper ruble, not only will the where, and has recently been displaced gold reserve be seriously depleted but to a large extent by the use of concrete one of the principal resources on which blocks. These are set by workmen the Government has been counting, who do not command the high wages namely, an expansion of the currency, that bricklayers enjoy.

However, the Mason Builders' Association and the unions have now decided to include concrete blocks as well as hollow tile blocks in the agreement. now very prominent case as affording Hereafter, therefore, the two systems a convincing illustration of the sensiof fireproofing will be on an equal foot- tiveness of the morality of American ing as regards cost of installation, with society. An apparently wide public dethe result that in determining which to mand is made for the removal from ofemploy owners will be relieved of the fice of the president of the greatest of necessity of taking into consideration American industrial corporations, and other factors than the intrinsic merits the greatest in the world, not on the of each.

Russia Unveiled. Although in consequence of certain concessions made by the Government some of the telegraph and postal strikers have already returned to work, and although the rest are expected to follow, some time must clause before communication throughout European Russia desires to support candidates nominated is thoroughly reestablished, owing to the concerted cutting of wires. By the lifting of the curtain which for about a week has almost totally hidden the course of events no startling catastrophe has been disclosed, yet it cannot be said that the political and economic situation is improved except for the fact that that he shall be allowed to do so as freely Russian 4s, which on Wednesday dropped 77, responsive doubtless to the partial

Whether or not there is any foundaduring the week tendered his resignation to the Czar, it must be recognized that his prospect of coping successfully with the manifold difficulties by which he is beset is not promising. Distrusted Congressman Prince's Memory as to by the Zemstvoists, or Moderate Liberals of the land owning class, detested by The Hon. George W. PRINCE of the the Reactionists and continually thwarted by his colleagues in the Cabinet, it seems with Count WITTE in adopting the principle of universal suffrage with one intermediate set of electors, it is doubtful whether the Council of the Empire would sanction the project.

The prompt acceptance of that electoral principle was one of the fundamental conditions prescribed by the Moscow Zemstvoists for their support and one of their most influential members. Mr. PETRUNKEVITCH, is said to have declared that by voluntary or involuntary delay Count WITTE has lost the chance of securing cooperation from the Liberals and that the only means of saving the dynasty is the quick replacement of the present Ministry by one having the confidence of the people He is convinced that a radical change in the situation might be brought about by a Ministry composed not of bureaucrats whose conversion to progressive ideas s recent and suspected, like Mr. DUR-Novo, Minister of the Interior, a man of the Plehve type, but of genuine Liberals. It might even rally around it both the Zemstvoists and all constitutional democrats. He adds that no time is to be lost, because the peasants are being inoculated by Socialist agitators with the belief that all the Russian soil belongs to them, and no foreigner, he says, can have the faintest conception of the horrors that would attend a general uprising of the mujiks, who, although ordinarily docile, are like wild beasts when their passions are

As regards the sole remaining prop of order, the army, it is manifestly less trustworthy than it was a week ago Although all messages from Manchuria are censored, it has become known in St. Petersburg that disaffection is rife in the great army under General LINIE-VITCH, and that formidable revolts have occurred not only in Vladivostok but at the headquarters in Harbin. Of the military forces in European Russia there are scarcely any which can be relied upon with absolute confidence, even some of the Guards stationed at Tsarskoe-Selo having shown signs of insubordination. It is said that many large bodies of troops have pledged themselves to mutiny simultaneously whenever the signal shall be given by the central revolutionary committee at the capital. Meanwhile the Government shrinks from calling the reservists under the colors, almost all who have thus far been summoned having shown themselves disloyal. There is reason moment adequate pecuniary resources deems it expedient to wait until the middle of January before ordering a

general strike and facing the supreme contest for ascendency. In the interval the revolutionary leaders, alive to the importance of weakening the Government's credit, have organized a campaign for the purpose of casting grave doubt upon its solvency. Weeks ago they rendered it impossible for the Government to contract a new penny borrowed after the Peace of Portsmouth should be repaid. Now, while they have hitherto refrained from alienating French sympathy by threatening wholesale repudiation of the existing securities, they have intimated frame artistically, he deserves encourdarkly that owing to the dislocation of Russia's fiscal system the foreign debt | They are difficult to wear with ease. And

will be cut off.

A Very Remarkable Case. A correspondent to-day instances a for his eminent fitness for the place in that respect is unquestionable, but simply because of his marital troubles. Nor are these extraordinary in character at this time in this country, or in most other countries. Divorces the motive for which is substantially similar are granted in great numbers. They are frequent in the society of fashion and have been obtained by many reputable men and women in all conditions of life. In this case the man has acknowledged publicly that irreconcilable differences have arisen between him and his wife, but he denies emphatically that they have been due to any 'moral turpitude" on his part. If she seeks a divorce because of them, he says that he will offer no opposition to the granting of the decree unless such an accusation is made.

There would appear, therefore, nothing which separates this case from very many divorce cases which pass without more than casual comment in the circles of society to which the parties belong. Nothing in proof of any moral dereliction is produced against this man, or, so far as we know, is even alleged. His offence in the eyes of those who demand his retirement from his business post is simply his desire for a divorce from the wife of his youth, who shared his early struggles as a poor man, in order that, as supposed, he may marry a younger and more beautiful woman.

It is a public feeling which may be said to indicate sensitiveness respecting the general and sentimental obligations of the matrimonial relation, rather than concerning any moral obliquity purely. It constitutes an uprising in defence of the sanctity of the institution of marriage which contradicts the assumption of those who look on the prevalence of divorces in this country as a convincing symptom of a lamentable social degradation, though as a fact the vast majority of the divorces obtained are for causes which do not involve immorality. As in this case, if a due to "irreconcilable differences." Nor s the supposed intention of this man to vorces often, if not usually, are sought in order to enter into new and prearranged marriages.

and not presenting any example of fla- wouldn't be growing longer. grant immorality, is therefore very remarkable in its arousing so widespread a public demand for the removal of the man concerned in it from a post for which his qualifications are eminent, if not peculiar. He is condemned by the public simply because of his alleged purpose to do as thousands of others have done, that is, secure the legal privilege of marrying another wife than the one to whom he had been married in his youth.

Our correspondent is probably right in thinking that nowhere else except in America would there be such a maniestation of public feeling.

Caps and Gowns. Dr. W. L. POTEAT, the new president of Wake Forest College, an important Baptist institution in North Carolina, holds that college men should not be gens togata, a gowned folk. "Academic costume will not be used," said the inauguration programme. He wore the skirts in Chicago for ten days, an unhappy memory. The gown is a survival in the United States, or revival of an old distinction. It marks "the setting apart of the college from the people." No gown for Dr. POTEAT. The editorial columns of the Hon. Josephus Daniels's Raleigh News and Observer blaze against plumes and beaded doublets and cap and gown. These academic trappings are not only absurd but perilous to our institu-

o a superstition of a non-existent superiority. The world has done away with superstitions and themselves disloyal. There is reason is looking clear and open eyed for works. In the to believe, however, that the central individual such survivals are merely ludicrous: revolutionary council, lacking for the | in a great cause like that of universal education they are dangerous, because they furnish such a mark for ridicule."

So Josephus. Last year he looked under the bed every night to see if Mr. ROOSEVELT hadn't made away with the Constitution. Now the fear of superstition will not let him sleep. Really, the cap and gown might be forgiven. A little color, something of stateliness and decorative pomp in college processions and celebrations, answers to the increased cultivation of the asthetic sense, the more insistent and difficult eye. Long laughed at as a raw and boorish pedant, the "scholar" has become in his workaday looks much like the business man. If in his more ceremonious appearances he tries to gild and agement. These togs require courage. any don, dean or common ordinary

As to a "setting apart from the peo-

adopted an agreement about ten years | Western bankers could hardly be re- | there are divisions and distinctions enough ago by which the members of the asso-sisted. What, then, would the compons already. Who loves buttons, frogs, resplendent uniforms, plumes, epaulets, of laying hollow tile blocks to other con- Not satisfied, moreover, with paraly- high sounding titles, wondrous official geous flummery more than the "average American"? It is likely enough that preachers against cap and gown love to dress themselves in strange garments.

> Why not? The taste for personal ornament and decoration must go back beyond the first syllable of recorded time. To think of a scarlet or crimson hord in a Morningside procession, of the mace, plated or solid, of President HADLEY of Yale, of the blue dress coat, brass buttons and cocked hat of the Sheriffs of Middlesex and Suffolk at a Harvard Commencement, is to call up a picture pleasant to remember, an innocent enjoyment, a pretty piece of childhood and fairyland.

Rantankerous.

Our usually accurate friend, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, thus amends the ground of any business disqualification, most immediately familiar of familiar

" Rambunctious friend up the river."

Then the amender goes on to comment innocently and learnedly upon "rambunctious," which "has no etymological connection with the horned male of the sheep species." Further, "'rambunctious' means simply 'rambustious' and indicates a rantankerous disposition and cantankerous nature."

Now another friend, the "Dictionary of Slang," gives us much easy knowledge under the head "ramgumption, rambumption"

"A class of colloquialisms compounded with an tensive prefix: (1) Ram (imitatively varied by rum), very, strong; and (2) rum, good, fine; also ominare 'ramp,' as in 'rampageous,' Thus, rambunctious ' or ' rambustious,' noisy, high and mighty; 'rambumptious,' conceited, self-asser

In fact or American use a rambunctious person can hardly be distinguished from a rambumptious person. Both are loud. Both raise ructions or rambuctions. A tremendous pother, clatter and row may be expected of them. They may be thrasonical. They are apt to vociferate about trifles, to dispute a waiter's bill as if it were a death sentence or a Roman Emperor's edict. But is conceit an inevitable part of rambunctiousness? With due modesty we say No. Nor is self-assertiveness an invariable concomitant. A rambunctious one may rambusticate because he likes it. because he is big and healthy, because he is small of stature but enormous of lung. for many reasons. We deny also that rambunctiousness indicates a "rantankerous disposition and cantankerous nature." This brings us to the genuine form of the familiar quotation so ill used in Richmond:

Our rantankerous friend up the river." The rantankerous one is troublesome. mean, bilious, malicious, eager to make trouble for the sake of trouble. To be sure, as the leading case of Thersites shows, a man may be rantankerous and divorce shall be granted, they are rather | rambunctious at the same time, but this is a combination of qualities not often to be expected off the stage, and even there marry another woman if he shall be the Stern Father or Eccentric Uncle is divorced an unusual experience. Di- really robustious and rambunctious and only in semblance rantankerous. The rambunctious temperament is sufficiently common. The rantankerous disposition The case referred to, not extraordinary is comparatively rare, or human life

> Framed in an elaborate mosaic pattern this command appears in the Nashville

> County Trustee."

Sandwiched amid this command is the Lame Miller's portrait. He is handsome, with a kind of Roman countenance, clear as a cameo, keen eved, reverend of hair Without knowing his other qualifications for the post he seeks, we applaud the frankness of his appeal and the beauty of his lineaments. The Lame Miller! Has he a golden thumb? Is he really lame or merely in a Byronic way? Not too lame to run well, we'll be bound. Lame McCann is the man.

Judge HENRY S. DEWEY, the divinely inspired candidate for Mayor of Boston, is sartorially most satisfactory and respectable. We feel sure that he has the hearty support of the clothes philosopher of the Providence Journal. Behold the Judge on Boston Common:

coat, striped trousers and spats that have become almost an issue in the campaign. This tickled the crowd immensely. 'Good boy, Judge. Take off your coat and pitch in. Take off your hat, too.' ere the comments that ringed the platform. The and late smiled an inscrutable smile and said want the audience to reciprocate now. But after election day everybody in Boston would take off their hats, not to Dewey the man, but to Dewey people's Mayor, servant of the people, who would stand up for the people's rights in the future as he had stood up for them in the past."

It is a well known medical and sociological fact that Boston male children are born with natural brown spats, the signification whereof may be guessed from these metaphors of Judge Dewey, speaking of political parties:

"They take out the beans and they take ou the pork and they take out the brown bread for themselves. Then they put a little water in the b anpot and stir it round, and that's what the people get, when they get anything.

DEWEY is polite, well dressed, well pleased with himself and convinced of his inspiration. He stands outside of himself and admires his Ego. He is so like the Bostonians that they will elect somebody else,

It is one hundred years to-day since WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was born at Newburyport and more than a quarter of a century since he died in this town. The editor of the Liberator began the movement which ended in the emancipation of the slaves by Abraham Lincoln. The two names will always be linked, wide as was the difference between the men in almost every respect conceivable. Garrison was a moral agitator, one of the most uncompromising moralists that ever lived on earth, with a single purpose, caring nothing for the political side of abolitionism, not only denouncing the United States Constitution as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," but also practically repudiating that instrument and his alle giance to the Government instituted under it, going cheerfully to jail for his convictions, smiling when slave States put \$5,000 and the Mason Builders' Association mand for the funds left on deposit with ple," if clothes and things can do that, reward on his head because of his active

efforts to bring about individual emancipation, contemplating cheerfully a daily mail

which brought him numberless threats of assassination. It is one of the rare instances of the reputed fanatic, the eccentric non-resistant, attaining to moral grandeur in the public estimation through an event brought about by other means than

those of his own devising. And within half a dozen days of the centenary of Garrison's birth there have been introduced into Congress two measures proposing to repeal and nullify the Fifteenth Amendment, which confirms the equal political rights of the liberated race.

Why, here is a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. BROWNLOW of Tennessee, directing poor Mr. TAPT, "on the application of the parties in interest, if such application is made before the convening of Congress in December, 1902," to institute a survey of the so-called Darien route, with a view to building a Darien ship tunnel instead of a Panama Canal!

The day before yesterday character of the proposition is sufficiently indicated by the condition quoted above. It occurs to us that the parties in interest will have to bestir themselves if they expect to get in their application to the Secretary of War, under the terms of the joint resolution, before the convening of Congress in December, 1902.

Don't the persistent advocates of the Darien ship tunnel idea understand that there is just as much prospect of its adoption at this day as there is of the abandonment of the Panama route for a ship elevator shaft to the Antipodes through the centre of the earth?

The Roman and the Hebraic Ideals of the Commonwealth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Answering your correspondent who questions ex-President Cleveland's justification in com paring our system of free institutions to th ancient Jewish commonwealth, "astonishingly like our own republic in its democracy and underlying intention," let me direct him The Rights of Man: A Study in Twentieth Century Problems," by Lyman Abbott. Speaking of the beginning of the Christian era, Dr. Abbott points out that two ideals of social organization confronted each other the Roman and the Hebraic. In the Roman Empire the entire organization was admin-

istered for the benefit of the few. "In one province of this great empire," ontinues our author, "were a people who possessed a very different social and political ideal. * * * In their ideal commonwealth all authority for law was regarded as derived from God, not from military power, and the King was as truly subject to it as was the meanest peasant. * " The existence of a landed aristocracy was prohibited; private ownership of land was not admitted; the land belonged to Jehovah—the landholder was only a tenant and his lease expired every fifty years no caste of class was allowed; the

land belonged to Jehovah—the landholder was only a tenant and his lease expired every fifty years; no caste of class was allowed; the Judges were forbidden to show any superior respect to the rich or the great; bribe taking was condemned under severe penalties, and the people were required to provide the same law for foreigners dwelling among them as for themselves.

In other words, this commonwealth—this Hebrew commonwealth—was from every point of view the opposite of the Roman Empire. The latter assumed that the world was made for the few, the many to be their servants, the former declared that the world was made for all, the few to be the servants of the many—"a doctrine which has never found a clearer definition than in the statement of the Great Prophet of the new Judaism, 'He that is greatest among you shall be your servant."

Albert Ulmann.

New York, Dec. 4.

Far Eastern Notes.

The British Commissioner at Wel hal-wel. Mr . H. Stewart Lockhart, in his report on that place "The inhabitants are prospering nder British rule. Beggars are almost unknown, n certain quarters there has been a tendency to coff at Wel-hal-welas a place that might be dropped out of the list of British possessions without being much missed. Such criticism seems to forget the progress already made under circumstances not altogether favorable; to ignore the fact that the harbor, which is the best north of Hongkong, is of great use to our fleet; and to be unmindful of the cans so unimportant a place as some seem to re gard it, but a possession which, if given a fair chance of development, will prove itself more and more valuable to the empire.

The Chinese Government has decided to reorganize the administration of the province of Ili. Chinese Turkestan, bordering on the Russian prov ince of Semirletchensk, and to form a regular garri son for its protection. The new Tatar Governor General, Ch'ang Keng, will, with the approval of Viceroy Yuan Shikal, be accompanied by a force of 25,000 picked troops under the command of General Ma Yukun. The march to Ill will take

about four months.

Li Ching Mel. second son of the late Marquis Li
Hung Chang, was expected to leave Pekin for his new post of Chinese Minister at Vienna some time

Owing to the conspicuous part played by the Japanese artillery in the victories over Russia, the Chinese officials in charge of the arsenals and powder works have been instructed to give particular attention to the manufacture of field guns and explosives. The smokeless powder factory was about to begin manufacturing a powder very simi lar to the Shimose powder so successfully used by

The Japan Mail, speaking of the position of Chine and the Anglo-Japanese ciliance, says: "China for her own sake, not less than for the sake of peace, must indorse the steps proposed by England and Japan for the attainment of these objects, and must actively assist in whatever collateral arrangements the two Powers may deem essential." Baron Okuma, in a speech delivered at a meet-

ing of the Oriental Association at Tokio on Novem ber 5, on the subject of "Peace in Eastern Asia, said: "In order to assure the peace of the Far East and to save the Chinese Empire from the Fast and to save the Colliese Empire from the cluiches of the blundering Mandarins, strong pressure must be brought to bear on that country. It is absolutely necessary that she should be made to fear us; but this does not necessarily imply the use of force. This will, in fact, result to the benefit of China, of Japan, of the alliance, nay, of the Pow ers themselves. The Eastern World of Yokohama, commenting

on the above and other things in Count Okuma's speech, says: "Count Okuma very candidly says it is a mistake to believe that the Anglo-Japanese illiance can assure the peace forever.' If not then what does it matter how soon peace is broken again. It will be easy enough to pick a quarrel with China, and get the indemnity from her which Russia refused to pay. The Japanese conception of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity will admit any interpretation. As applied to Japan's neighbors of course."

The Japan Herild says: "There is no provision

In the treaty binding Japan to return the property to China or Russia if she falls to obtain the former Government's consent. • It is equally certain that whatever the result of Marquis Ito's mission, Japan is going to remain in occupation of Corea, but it depends on his diplomacy whether it is to be a friendly occupation for the good of both countries and for the general advancement and prosperity, or whether it is to be a mere retention of the country by force, with the resulting unsert and decongregated of affairs."

rest and derangement of affairs."

The Corean Government has issued instructions calling upon its people to cut off their topknots. Up to October 28 the Japanese had raised at Port Arthur four battleships, two cruisers, two torpedo tenders, one destroyer and seven steamers. The warships represented an aggregate of 64,669 tons and the steamers 14,582 tons. Desides these vessels, one steamer of 892 tons had been raised at Tairen (Dalny), and one transport of 1,415 tons and one cruiser of 6,500 tons at Chemulpo.

The Osaka Doshi Kai, an association of Japanese malcontents, held a meeting at the local Chamber of Commerce on November 6, to discuss their attitude toward the present Government. The pro-ceedings were interrupted by the police officer in attendance, who forbade the reading of a manifesto it was intended to issue to the people, but allowed the meeting to go on.

The negotiations between the Russian Commissioner General Daniloi and the Japanese General Hongo, regarding the transfer of the Russian prisoners, were concluded on November 7. The first batch were embarked at Kobe on six steamers

on November 11 and sailed the following day.

Much as the ostrich hides his head Is madam in her pilght; She hides the present, then she thinks The bill won't come to light.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-It is the general belief in Washington that the Dominican treaty must travel a rough and perhaps a long road before it is either ratified or rejected. Its fate in the end cannot be predicted, and any attempt at prediction is little better than mere guesswork.

Two influences bear strongly upon this matter. One is doubt of the wisdom of doing what is proposed, and the other is doubt of the manner in which the present situation was created. Since Mr. Roosevelt's reference last February to the "prudent and farseeing statesmanship of the Dominican Government," there has been some reason for regarding Morales as a usurper, unpopular with the people over whom he continues to rule only by virtue of the American naval guns which discourage insurrection. While a treaty made by a man who placed himself in the Presidential chair might be regarded as binding, it is easily possible that its terms and its effect might be quite offensive to a government chosen later by the people.

The proposed treaty moves along an untried and uncertain trail in our relations with our insolvent neighbors. Article VIII. of the treaty will bind us to follow that trail "during the time required for the amortization of the debt of which the United States takes charge." How much the island really owes and how long it would take to pay its debts are alike uncertain. The treaty, in the form in which it was left by the Senate last March, provides for an official determination of the "validity and amount of all pending claims, whether liquidated and agreed upon or to be established." Presumably, a surplus of about \$1,000,000 would be available for payment annually. The nominal obligation of the island is given as indefinitely, though perhaps not largely, exceeding \$32,000,000. Out of European claims of some \$22,000,000, it is reported that more than \$18,000,000 is "more or less formally recognized." The \$4,500,000 claim of an American company has been tentatively recognized both by Santo Domingo and the United States under the Gray-Carlisle-Galban award of July 14, 1904.

How much these and other claims could be lawfully scaled down is one of the grave questions appearing in the matter. Article X. of the treaty in its amended form declares that the "adjudication, adjustment or settlement" of "any claim" is conditioned upon the consent of the Government of which the claimant is a citizen or a subject that the award of the adjusters "shall be accepted as final and conclusive." There seems little probability that the Dominican receivership could be terminated in less than twenty years.

The matter of Senatorial objection to the

way in which the present situation was created is slightly involved and it has been somewhat misrepresented. In the attitude of the objecting Senators there is no fair ground for charges of pettiness of spirit. A broad constitutional question is presented by the case, and a hasty acquiescence in ! the recent proceedings might well establish a dangerous precedent. The course of the proceedings has been novel and irregular. In the original Dillingham-Sanchez protocol of January 20 there appeared a purpose to effect a treaty without submitting it to the Senate, whose advice and consent are compulsory under the Constitution in the exercise of the treaty making power. This little discrepancy was adjusted and the draft of a treaty was submitted to the Senate. It was somewhat radically amended in committee and the Senate adjourned without final action on it. Almost immediately the terms of the treaty were put into effect, temporarily, by an order of the Executive.

Under this order, and by means of naval vessels stationed in Dominican waters, peace has prevailed and the country shows a little industrial and commercial improvement. There have been rumors of revolt. and more of intended revolt, but all uprisings appear to have died before they were strong enough to strike a blow. Supporters of the treaty point to these results as an

Sovereignty in the Message.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to day SUN Moncure D. Conway quotes an authority on the definition of the word "sovereignty," evidently for the edification of President Roosevelt, who used it in his recent message. This was undoubt-edly the correct definition in 1702, but now it is an elastic word. The theory of modern political science is that sovereignty resides in the people, and that government is merely the agency by which it is exercised. Did we not have a great civil war to test whether the sovereignty of the people rested with the States or with the National Government? It was in the broad sense that the President used the word, and with propriety.

Apropos of the message, on the whole it makes "mighty interesting reading," as Horace Greeley used to say; but it would be more interesting if it had been boiled down to one-third its length.

Presidential messages should not be literary essays.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9. GEORGE FENTRICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I resent the imputation in Tucsday's Sun that a fat man was party to the resurrection of the old story that a man was burned to a crisp in bed, the fire hav-ing originated from burning tobacco in his pipe. Never in my life have I known a fat man who did not love the smell of a pipe; never knew one who did not smoke a pipe.

"I'll lay a little change," as the sporting man says, that the nicotine editor of THE SUN is taking his early Yuletide vacation. I'll bet even money he's a fat man and that during his absence some his early he's a fat man and that during his absence some youngster is trying to discuss smoking in bed, and does not know what he is talking about.

Don't tell a man who weighs 210 that fat men he smell of a pipe. I'll not stand for it. Not by a darn sight. W. C. H.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 6, Moral Sensitiveness of American Society. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Proof of the inherent morality of our commonwealth se amplified in the swift visitation of disapprobation

poration, following disclosures as to his marital Where in the world would society be found more sensitive to such an offence, notwithstanding older and more firmly fixed conventionalities? Is there any reason for listening to the voice of the pessimist as he wails: "What are we coming

Is there any cause to doubt the capacity of the can people for self-regulation? J. W. E. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Revised Game.

Away with old Hoyle's regulations. No longer he lays down the laws, But here are directions for poker According to rules of S. Claus: The reindeer replaces the kitty,

The ante with vagueness is rife.

From five hundred plunks from a husband
To ninety-eight cents from a wife. Whenever it comes to the discard,

'Tis easy to bear it in mind That duplicates ill are considered And worse still are three of a kind. But here is a shining advantage Which makes it rank high and alone— The stockings are filled with such fervor

Cold feet are entirely unknown.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

Sheriff Kalser of Hudson County Announces His List of Solid Citizens.

FIRST REFORM GRAND JURY.

John C. Kaiser, the new Republican Sheriff of Hudson county, N. J., who ran for office on an "Honest Grand Jury" issue, announced yesterday the makeup of his first Grand Jury. The list includes the following solid citizens: Ex-Sheriff John J. Toffey, Elbert Rappleye, editor of the Jersey City Evening Journal; Aaron S. Baldwin of Hoboken, Herman Walker of Guttenburg, Urial F. Washburn of Jersey City, Emil Peter, the Union Hill brewer; John Mitchell, president of the Javes John Mitchell, president of the Jersey City police board; Julius Wittpen of Jersey City, Henry Lemmer of West Hoboken, a member of the County Board for the Equalization of Taxes; Assessment Commissioner Charles Merker of Jersey City, and others equally well known. Justice Dixon will select the foreman for the panel when the December term of court opens on Tues

A FORGOTTEN POET.

The Hudson Tercentennial and Joseph Rodman Drake, the Poet of the Hudson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The year 1909 will mark the tercentenary of Henry Hudson's discovery of the noble river which bears his name. Already the observance of that interesting anniversary is under discussion, with the emphasis in this preliminary stage resting upon the commercial interest While it is altogether fitting that we should commemorate the event by the erection of a bridge or some other similar monument to the memory of the man with whose name history associates the mighty stream whose broad bosom bears the commerce of this great port, it is not proper that our attention should be centred upon and confined to this or any other single bearing of the occasion to the exclusion of its other significant aspects. Allow me then to present in your columns another claim to recognition.

The Hudson River is a veritable storehouse

of song and story. Legend and history cluster about its name. Before Henry Hudson sailed his ponderous vessels through the virgin passes of the Palisades the red man had explored the hidden ways of river and shore, and in legend and primitive myth he celebrated the beauties and the mystery of that "happy hunting ground." When the Dutch settlers from the "Manhattoes" penetrated the region they too entered into the protherhood of the mountains with their "untrodden ways," and took share in the age ccumulated wealth of the river; and while accumulated wealth of the river; and while they drove their shrewd traffic with the aborigines, they likewise fastened upon the river world their fables, and added to the wondrous lore of the Hudson those tales of weird events that Irving immortalized. Then history inscribed upon the broad pages of the river book its chapters of strife and canage river book its chapters of strife and carnage and valor and glory. Indian myth—Dutch legend—war record, pirate bands stealthily burying their ill gotten hoards—RIP Van Winkle's merry men of the mountains, Mad Antony at Stony Point: what a treasure is

burying their ill gotten hoards—Rip Van Winkle's merry men of the mountains, Mad Antony at Stony Point: what a treasure is here!

In a "Thesaurus of Hudson Song and Story," no pages could excel in merit or surpass in interest those given to Joseph Redman Drake's poem, "The Culprit Fay", and there are circumstances that lend peculiar interest to his name and force to his claim in any project for the celebration of the Hudson River of our national literature.

The facts of his life are recorded in the books of reference in half a dozen sentences Born in New York in 1795; both parents dying while he was still very young, he was early thrown upon his own resources in the struggle of life, in 1816 finished his study of medicine, and in the same year by a happy marriage materially improved his circumstances, so that he was thenceforth able to devote his time and attention to literary pursuits, wrote "The Culprit Fay" and "The American Flag", travelled in Europe with his wife; wrote with Halleck the "Croaker Papers," a series of satirical verses on New York society, for the Evening Post; went to New Orleans in a vain attempt to restore his rapidly failing health returned to his native city, to die in his thirtieth year.

Thirty years' Yet, dying at an age at which the powers of a man in normal course first attain the controlled vigor of maturity, he left as his monumentum are perennius a poem, "The Culprit Fay," of which one could say- and not violate the canons of deliberate criticism—that it possesses the magic glamour of the moonlight, is sparkling and fluent as the summer wave. And though into its building went "such stuff as dreams are made of," there is withal a certain power in it—a power of conviction that makes the fairy world for the while more real than the everyday world of reality. For these qualities of grace and strength in rare combination, and for its distinctively American locus.

The Culprit Fay" deserves to be cherished as one of the finest products of American

literary art.

Particuarly interesting, in connection with
the coming tercentennial Hudson celebration, is the origin of this poem of Drake's,
which recalls that of the "Lyrical Ballads."
As Wordsworth and Coleridge in England of the treaty point to these results as an argument for its ratification.

The question is now before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, where it was left when the Senate adjourned last March. There is a disposition in both the committee and the main body of the Senate to analyze with care and to probe exhaustively. All that is fully called for by the importance of the case. On its outcome there may hang a new policy and a new experience.

Sovereignty in the Message of the Senate at the close of the eighteenth century wrote at the close of the eighteenth century wrote there is protected to festing in practice the merits of their respective theories of poetic art, so of their respective theories of poetic art, so of their respective theories of poetic art, so at the opening of the succeeding century, in America, Drake composed the "Fay" with the conscious and a vowed purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of American scenery as the setting for fanciful, romantic composition. "Twas a labor in the field of home missions, for at that time the American people were blind alike to the beauty of their own land and the merit of their own writers. Drake was the first poet to demonstrate the first poet to demonstrat

To-day his grave in The Bronx is kept up by the members of his family; but as Thomas Bailey Aldrich says:

The sacredest of tombs
Are those that hold your poets.

and the burial place of Joseph Rodman Drake should become a shrine of the lovers of American literature. Loyally he loved his native city, and well he served her-too well to be forgotten and his work neglected. Of all the poets of America, at any period of her history or in any section of her territory, none has deserved more honor-and none has received less.

We must not allow the Hudson tercentenary to pass without honoring-and assuring perpetuity in honor to-the memory of Joseph Rodman Drake, the poet of the Hudson.

New York, Dec. 6.

NEW YORK AND LONDON JEWS.

Criticism of the Project for a Jewish Monument in the Plaza. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Commis

sioner McAdoo is quoted in THE SUN this morning concerning his beautiful scheme to take a silce off Central Park, to the effect that the "great national monument to be erected by the Jewish people" is to be placed in the Plaza. What is this monument that is to be erected by the Jewish people, and who has been consulted as to its being placed in the Plaza?

I am not anti-Semitic nor a Jew baiter, but as a citizen of New York, temporarily exiled in Boston I object most seriously to any scheme the aim of which is to celebrate any particular race or creed in the busiest site in New York. JOHN S. TILLY. BOSTON, Dec. 8,

Christian Missions for the London Jews. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I came to ngland to see the conditions of Christian missions

to the Jews, and I must confess that I blushed for the Christians of the city that I love, namely, New York. The Christian missions to the Jews in London are an honor to the various Christian denomi nations in England.
On every hand in the Jewish quarter we find

missions well equipped, numerous workers and grand buildings. In New York city our mission-aries have no places they can call their own. And the Jews of London certainly attend the missions: The missions have splendld reading rooms, and the Hebrews crowd these rooms to read the religious and secular papers and magazines. Then they have halls that will seat comfortably several hun

I hope the American church will awake in this respect and learn from England that it pays to in vest time and money in Jewish mission work.
LONDON, Dec. 1. Amos I. Dus AMOS I. DUSHAW

Remarkable Information Acquired by a Juror TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While sitting as a juror in Recorder Goff's court I learned that a foreigner who joins Uncle Sam's army or navy by that act becomes an American citizen and is en-titled to the elective franchise, no matter how long he has been in this country.

This is an item that I do not believe is generally

known to the average citizen, New York, Dec. 8. Beats Shovelling.

Mrs. Givem—But there isn't any snow to remove. Weary Willie—Not now, mum; but me method to lie on the steps before it begins and get up after it's done.

The Truth.

Jack Sprat could cat no fat, his wife could est no lean; at least those were the doctor's orders. but they ate them just the same.